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CONGRES. JNAL RECORD — Extensions of Remark.

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After all this was over and I was no longer physically able to serve, I thought about retirement pay. But let me assure you that my first thoughts, then and now, were always to preserve the freedom of this great country even if it meant giving my life. In all honesty, even if I could, I would never trade off the immense feeling of satisfaction and pride in having been honored by being allowed to serve my country and fight its enemies. This is a feeling Stockman will never experience.

Certainly, the great stress and frustration he must feel as budget director contributed to these unfounded remarks. But that frustration could never equal the grief of parents, wives, sons and daughters of the thousands of young Americans lying under those white crosses in our national cemeteries. I wonder if the last thought of those patriots was about retirement pay?

I would suggest that Stockman get into his government-furnished limousine and take a ride out to Arlington National Cemetery. That he get out, look around and reflect for a few minutes on what he said. Does he really believe that those buried there were more concerned about retirement pay than the defense of their country?

Robert Chisolm enlisted in the United States Army in 1942 as a private. He retired from the Army in 1970 as a lieutenant colonel. He is president of J-Text Inc. of El Paso, manufacturers of industrial cloth. ●

## PROMOTE TECHNOLOGY WITH- IN FEDERAL LABORATORIES

HON. STAN LUNDINE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1985

● Mr. LUNDINE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with a number of my colleagues the Federal Science and Technology Transfer Act of 1985, legislation which amends the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980. It is designed to promote economic growth, industrial productivity, and international trade competitiveness by encouraging utilization of technology developed within Federal laboratories.

Technological innovation is a wellspring for economic growth. It yields new or improved commercial products and processes, creating jobs and income as new industries are born and as existing industries expand. As an illustration, the commercialization of biotechnology has spawned a new, rapidly growing industry with worldwide sales that are projected to reach \$100 billion by the end of the century.

We must use technological innovation to help revive our basic industries. In the automobile industry, for example, utilization of new technologies during the next 15 years is expected to improve both the product and the production process. The use of advanced ceramic materials for critical engine components could reduce engine weight and cooling and lubrication requirements. New light-weight but high-strength metals, polymers, and fiber composites could reduce overall vehicle weight and improve fuel economy. Both of these advancements could

also enhance competitiveness by reducing the price of the product. The competitive benefits of computer-aided design [CAD] and computer-aided automated manufacturing [CAM] technologies in the automotive industry are also widely recognized. The automobile industry is only one example. If we maintain a technological edge over our competitors and utilize the new technologies, we can provide a competitive advantage for many of our basic industries.

We must also reverse the recent erosion of our competitive edge in high-technology industries. The Nation's electronics sector amassed a \$6.8 billion trade deficit in 1984 according to Business Week. This is the first time that this traditionally healthy industry has ever ended a year in the red, and projections for 1985 are worse. The electronics sector is not alone; the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness noted in its recent report that the United States has lost world market share in 7 out of 10 high-technology sectors.

Although foreign trade barriers and the strength of the dollar are contributing factors to this decline, Business Week stated that the basic problem is the failure of American high-technology companies to consistently translate new technology into competitive products. The Commission on Industrial Competitiveness agreed and identified the creation and application of new technology as one of the four major ways in which the United States can become more competitive.

Much of the new technology that is available for utilization is produced in Federal laboratories. The Federal Government funds approximately half of this country's total research and development and much of this work is performed in Government-owned laboratories. Therefore, the Commission on Industrial Competitiveness recommended that the Federal Government manage its research and development with more concern for commercial application and competitiveness.

The Federal Science and Technology Transfer Act promotes more effective utilization of the technology produced by Federal laboratories. The scientific and engineering expertise, the technology base, and the facilities and equipment within these laboratories are valuable national resources. This legislation allows these resources to be more readily shared with private companies wishing to develop new products and with local governments in need of technical solutions to their problems.

To encourage technological innovation, this legislation enables Government-operated Federal laboratories to enter into cooperative research and development agreements with non-Federal parties. Federal scientists and engineers would be able to work side by side with their university or industrial counterparts on projects that were cofunded by their institutions. A

basic premise of this arrangement is that research in the Federal laboratories can be better attuned to industrial needs without compromising the laboratories' missions and that the benefits that accrue to industry from the Federal share of the funding are in the national interest. This is consistent with the recommendations of the 1983 Federal Laboratory Review Panel of the White House Science Council.

The extensive interpersonal interaction allowed by these cooperative arrangements is generally believed to be an extremely effective method of technology transfer. In a recent study of NSF's Industry/University Cooperative Research Program, both industry and university participants lauded the benefits of working closely together and being able to view the work from each other's perspective. Many experienced profound and beneficial changes in their attitudes toward science in general and in the way they approached their research in particular. I believe that scientists and engineers in the Federal laboratories would benefit similarly from the cooperative arrangements proposed in this legislation.

Under this act, cooperative R&D agreements would be subject to conditions that are designed to make the treatment of Government-owned, Government-operated [GOGO] laboratories consistent with the treatment of Government-owned, contractor-operated [GOCO] laboratories under last year's patent law amendments (Public Law 98-620). Nondomestic technology transfer is discouraged by requirements for participation only by U.S. entities and for U.S. manufacture of resulting products. Preference is also provided for small businesses. To prevent participating companies from obtaining an unfair competitive edge at Federal expense over others within their industry, agencies are instructed to develop plans for entering the agreements that provide reasonable opportunity for interested parties to participate.

To further promote technology transfer from the Federal laboratories, this bill institutionalizes the Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer [FLC] within the National Science Foundation. The FLC is currently an ad-hoc organization of representatives from over 300 Federal laboratories representing 11 Federal agencies. It has been the principal body during the last decade for facilitating technology transfer from the Federal sector. The effectiveness of the Federal Laboratory Consortium has been limited only by the resources available to it as an ad-hoc organization; a modest level of direct funding would greatly increase the level of technology transfer activities. To provide these funds, the bill provides a small set-aside from the R&D budgets of the Federal agencies.

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Finally, the Federal Science and Technology Transfer Act encourages utilization of Federal technology through the distribution of patent royalties received by Federal agencies. Federally employed inventors are rewarded for their creativity with a small portion of the royalties from their inventions. A larger portion is used to enhance the budgets of the Government-operated laboratories responsible for the innovations. This provision is consistent with the treatment of contractor operated Federal laboratories under last year's patent law amendments and it provides incentives for the Government-operated laboratories to seek commercialization of their new technologies.

Mr. Speaker, I cordially invite all of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to work together with those of us introducing the legislation today. America is the greatest Nation on Earth and I believe that she would be made even greater by the increased economic growth, industrial productivity, and international trade competitiveness that enactment of this legislation would stimulate.●

#### STUDENT COALITION FOR SOVIET JEWRY

**HON. STEVE BARTLETT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 19, 1985*

● Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I speak today regarding the Washington Lobby for Soviet Jewry, an annual program sponsored by the Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry, and held this year on Thursday, February 28. On that day, almost 700 students traveled to Washington, DC, and participated in a program designed to focus public and congressional attention on the ongoing persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry was founded in 1977 in response to the arrest of Anatoly B. Shcharansky. At that time, students from Brandeis University bought bus tickets to Washington, where they discussed Mr. Shcharansky's plight with Members of Congress. Since then, the journey to Washington by concerned students has become an annual event. This year, nearly 700 students, traveling from 37 States and between 40 and 50 colleges and universities, participated directly in the program in our Nation's Capital. Student lobbyists represented 175 congressional districts, including, I was pleased to note, the Third District of Texas.

Currently, I am one of four honorary chairman for the 1985 Student Coalition, and on February 28 I had the privilege of addressing that group at the Adas Israel Synagogue in Washington, along with such distinguished Soviet Jewry activists as Avital Shcharansky, wife of prisoner of con-

science Anatoly Shcharansky. I was impressed by the participants' enthusiasm and dedication to the cause of freedom for Soviet Jews.

That afternoon, students were briefed on the current situation of Soviet Jews and later visited with their Senators and Representatives on Capitol Hill to ask for their support and action. At that time, a letter to the President was presented to Members of Congress and they were asked to become signatories. As my colleagues are aware, this is a crucial period in United States-Soviet relations, and the letter requests that the President include human rights and Soviet Jewry as part of the negotiating agenda at the Geneva talks begun March 12. I urge my colleagues to sign on to this important and timely request.

An extension of the Washington event is the International Student Solidarity Day for Soviet Jewry, which was developed to enable students who are beyond traveling distance to participate in student activism. This year, students at approximately 50 universities held programs on Soviet Jewry. Last year, for example, students at the University of Houston distributed information, petitions, and action alerts at the University Center. At the University of Texas at Austin, law professor David Sokolow, who met with refuseniks during a trip to the Soviet Union, conducted a discussion along with recently released refuseniks. Internationally, student programs on Soviet Jewry also took place in Canada, Israel, South Africa, and other countries.

I am proud to be affiliated with the Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry in 1985 and I am encouraged by what I have heard about its numerous activities, whether they be campus rallies, letters to Congress, or the adoption of refuseniks. These endeavors serve to remind others that the freedoms so abundant in this country are only a dream in the Soviet Union. In its effort to lobby Members with regard to the letter to the President, the Student Coalition is accomplishing an important goal. By making Soviet Jewry an issue of discussion at the arms talks, the United States will be making the fullest possible commitment to alleviating the suffering of those Jews still trapped in Russia. Groups such as the Student Coalition are critical today in that they lend new and effective voices to the drive to end repression of Soviet Jews.

The issue of Soviet Jewry is not solely a Jewish matter but is rather of interest to all of humanity. Ultimately, we must all consider ourselves Soviet Jews, for on some level, all people are vulnerable to the hatreds of totalitarianism, both of the far left, communism, and of the far right, fascism. Elimination of human rights abuses around the world will not be successful unless the world speaks up.●

#### AL TEGLIA—HUMANITARIAN OF THE YEAR FOR SAN MATEO COUNTY

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 19, 1985*

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to inform my colleagues in the House that my good friend Al Teglia of Daly City, CA, has been named Humanitarian of the Year by the Easter Seal Society for Handicapped Children and Adults of San Mateo County.

The Easter Seal Society is well known for its dedicated service on behalf of the physically disabled, and the society is beginning its 40th year of service to our community. The society annually presents the "Humanitarian of the Year" award to an outstanding citizen who has given unstintingly of his or her time, talent, and concern for the advancement of opportunities for members of our community.

Mr. Speaker, Albert M. Teglia is indeed a worthy recipient of this distinguished award. A life-long resident of the Daly City-Colma area, he has spent most of his life in service to others—as councilman and mayor of Daly City, as a member and leader of many local commissions and service organizations, and as a trustee of the Jefferson Union High School District. His contributions have touched almost every fact of San Mateo County including education, the arts, youth employment, and minority interests.

Al Teglia will be honored at a special dinner on March 21st which will benefit the Easter Seal Society for Handicapped Children and Adults of San Mateo County. I congratulate the distinguished committee of business and civic leaders, chaired by Frank Pacelli, which organized the dinner and which has named Al Teglia Humanitarian of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to congratulate this generous public servant, whose impact for good in San Mateo County is now being suitably recognized.●

#### OLDER AMERICANS' MONTH

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 19, 1985*

● Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I had the honor of introducing a resolution cosponsored by 272 of my colleagues calling on President Reagan to declare May 1985 "Older Americans Month."

This resolution expresses our gratitude and appreciation to all of the senior Americans who have given so much to make our country great. We all know the wealth of knowledge and experience they possess and we value